

ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by ~~viral~~ a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to ~~provide a remedial effect for remedy~~ said disease,

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction ~~obtained~~ obtainable by ~~treating~~ passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane and a sugar-cane-derived molasses, ~~using column chromatography, and wherein~~ said-through a column is-packed with a synthetic adsorbent as a fixed carrier, and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof, said sugar cane derived-extract containing less saccharide than said raw material.

184. (Canceled)

1 ~~185~~. (Currently amended) The A method ~~according to claim 183~~ for remedying a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight of less than 1000 as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to remedy said disease, wherein and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~obtained~~ obtainable by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier, said sugar cane-derived extract containing less saccharide than a composition from which said sugar cane-derived extract is extracted.

2 ~~186~~. (Previously presented) The method according to claim ~~185~~, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

3 ~~187~~. (Previously presented) The method according to claim ~~186~~, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

4 ~~188~~. (Previously presented) The method according to claim ~~187~~, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

5 189. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

6 190. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

7 191. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

192. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 183, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

193. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 192, wherein the food is an animal feed.

194. (Currently amended) A method for ~~providing a remedial effect for~~ remedying a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight less than 1,000 ~~including one or more non-saccharides~~ as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by ~~viral~~ a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to ~~provide a remedial effect for~~ remedy said disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intra-rectal, hypoglossal and instillation, and

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction ~~obtained~~ obtainable by ~~treating~~ passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and a sugar cane-derived molasses through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent, and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected

from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof, said sugar cane derived-extract containing less saccharide than said raw material.

195. (Canceled)

10 196. (Currently amended) ~~The A method according to claim 194~~ for remedying a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight of less than 1000 as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to remedy said disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intra-rectal, hypoglossal and instillation, wherein and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm obtained-obtainable by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier, said sugar cane-derived extract containing less saccharide than a composition from which said sugar-cane derived extract is extracted.

11 11 197. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

12 12 198. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 197, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

13 13 199. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 198, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

14 14 200. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

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15 201. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

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16 202. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

203. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 194, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

204. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 203, wherein the food is an animal feed.

205. (New) The method according to claim 156, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

206. (New) The method according to claim 205, wherein the food is an animal feed.

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8 207. (New) The method according to claim 185, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

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9 208. (New) The method according to claim 207, wherein the food is an animal feed.

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17 209. (New) The method according to claim 196, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

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19 210. (New) The method according to claim 209, wherein the food is an animal feed.